

serve on the Board of Directors, and others assist with special classroom projects. Parental involvement fosters a cooperative environment and further contributes to the center's excellence.

The greatest asset of the Senate Employees' Child Care Center is its teachers. One of the original teachers, Phyllis Green, continues to provide lessons that will serve children well throughout their lives. She is one of many dedicated professionals who connect with both children and parents in very special ways.

I offer my congratulations to the Senate Employees' Child Care Center on achieving this milestone and best wishes for many more years of service.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I rise to join my colleague Senator BENNETT to recognize the 25th anniversary of the Senate Employees' Child Care Center's founding and to congratulate the SECCC on its many years of service to the Senate.

The original families and those who have followed share many memories of their experiences with the SECCC. They recall the development of a playground in what is now Senate Parking Lot 19; the center's role in the creation of the congressional holiday ornaments; the day the children watched as the sculpture Mountains and Clouds was installed in the Hart atrium; and the annual Fourth of July parade, with the children dressed in red, white and blue as they march from the child care center to the Hart Office Building. Most important, they speak of the growth and development of their children.

The Senate is well served by the Senate Employees' Child Care Center and the staff members who work there. I want to thank the center for its 25 years of service to the Senate.

#### BASEBALL HALL OF FAME INDUCTEE JAMES EDWARD RICE

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, today I ask the Senate to join me in recognizing James Edward Rice on the occasion of his induction into the National Baseball Hall of Fame on July 26, 2009. Mr. Rice is a superior athlete who has made his home State of South Carolina very proud.

Mr. Rice was elected in this, his 15th and final year on the Baseball Writers Association of America, BBWAA, election ballot, with 76.4 percent of the vote. He becomes the third player in Hall of Fame history to be elected by the BBWAA in his final year of eligibility, and he is certainly deserving of this honor.

Jim Rice spent his entire 16-year big league career playing with the Boston Red Sox. Fenway Park was his second home, and he certainly gave the Red Sox organization and fans plenty to cheer about. Mr. Rice played his first game for the club in late 1974, and his career took off shortly thereafter. In 1975 he ended the season as runner-up for Rookie of the Year, second to his

own teammate Fred Lynn. After overcoming injuries, Mr. Rice finally settled in and was selected as the American League Most Valuable Player, MVP, in 1978, and throughout the rest of his career he finished in the top five of the MVP selection five other times.

An Anderson, SC, native, Mr. Rice, or "Ed" as he was known growing up, found himself in a challenging time of social change. After the public schools were integrated shortly before his senior year of high school, he was sent into a new environment where, according to Alexander Edelman with the Baseball Biography Project, his "engaging personality and gentle charm won over most . . . and helped ease the racial tension that accompanied integration." He quickly made quite an impact in the athletic arena as a member of the football, basketball, and baseball teams. He was an all-State kick returner, defensive back, and wide receiver. But it was his prowess on the baseball diamond that caught the most attention, and he was drafted in the first round of the amateur entry draft at only 18 years old.

Mr. Rice was an incredible asset to the Boston Red Sox, but perhaps his most memorable moment with the team had nothing to do with his abilities on the field. On August 7, 1982 Jonathan Keane, a 4-year-old boy attending his first game in Fenway Park, was sitting along the first base line when he was struck in the head with a line drive foul ball. Alarmed that no one was reacting quickly enough, Jim Rice leapt from the dugout and into the stands. Instinctively he picked up the unconscious boy and, cradling him, ran straight to the clubhouse where the trainer and ambulance were waiting. Tom Keane, Jonathan's father who was with him that day, recalled the event and noted, "In times like that, you really see the quality of the character of the people involved. Jim Rice is a really humble guy. He doesn't want to take credit for doing anything out of the ordinary . . . I think that's an understatement of what he did that day. He may very well have saved my son's life."

Jim Rice played his final game with the Boston Red Sox on August 3, 1989, but returned to the organization from 1995 through 2000 as a hitting coach. On November 1, 1995 he was inducted into the Red Sox Hall of Fame in its inaugural class. His plaque can be viewed at Fenway Park along with two of his Silver Slugger awards. In 1999, Sports Illustrated honored him as the ninth best athlete of the 20th Century to come out of South Carolina. And in 2001 he was inducted into the Ted Williams Hitters Hall of Fame.

Mr. Rice and his wife Corine now reside in Andover, MA, where they have raised their two daughters Carissa and Chancey. And though he is not permanently in South Carolina, his presence is still felt in Anderson through a community center named in his honor, the Jim Ed Rice Center.

I ask that the Senate join me in honoring him for his impressive athletic career and newest honor as an inductee into the National Baseball Hall of Fame.

#### HONORING THE 437TH AIRLIFT WING

Mr. DEMINT. Mr. President, Senator GRAHAM joins me today to congratulate the men and women of the 437th Airlift Wing stationed at Charleston Air Force Base, SC, for their outstanding service in defending our Nation and for their great achievements at the Air Force's Air Mobility Command Rodeo Competition.

It is been 8 years since the attacks of 9/11, and the record of continuous operations for the 437th is an inspiration to us all. Shortly after the attacks, Charleston leapt into action, dropping humanitarian aid into Afghanistan only hours after bombers began pounding al-Qaida and Taliban insurgents. Later, when we put boots on the ground, the 437th led the first-ever C-17 combat dirt landing in the barren wilderness of Afghanistan to establish a critical forward operating base. Since then, Team Charleston has led the airlift of MRAPS to protect our troops in Iraq and Afghanistan and performed some of the largest training exercises in Air Mobility Command. Over the years, they have delivered a staggering 1.3 billion pounds of cargo to support our troops and provide relief for friends and allies around the world.

However, when the 437th is not saving lives and delivering freedom, they are winning awards and bringing home trophies. We are especially proud of the 437th's accomplishments at the 2009 Air Mobility Command Rodeo Competition. The 437th competed with more than 100 teams and 2,500 people from the United States Air Force and allied nations. They led the C-17 aircrew competition and finished first in two out of three competitions, earning trophies for "Best C-17 Air Refueling Crew" and "Best Short Field Landing Crew." Furthermore, Team Charleston continued their distinguished record of world-class maintenance and added "Best C-17 Preflight Team" to their long list of awards. These are impressive achievements that bring great credit upon the 437th.

We recognize the outstanding achievements of Rodeo team members CPTs Robert Lowe, Joseph Beal and Jonathan Magill; MSgt Ricky Clark; Technical Sergeants Harold Bordeaux, Paul Eaton, and Richard Pate; SSgts Jessy Martin, Brian Parmerter, Hector Schunior, Nicholas White, John Paull, and Veronica Bankey; Senior Airmen Dennis Adams and Joshua Ramalia; and Airman First Class Daniel Jones.

I know the Wing is especially proud of the Rodeo team, but on behalf of the people in Charleston, the State of South Carolina, and our great country, Senator GRAHAM and I salute the outstanding work of the 437th.

We are amazed by their stories and humbled by the immense burdens they have shouldered. Their dedication, and their families' sacrifices are an inspiration, and our country owes them a debt of gratitude for their patriotic service.

#### AFGHAN NATIONAL SECURITY FORCES

Mr. KAUFMAN. Mr. President, we have embarked on a new course in Afghanistan. The plan has 21,000 troops and trainers engaged primarily in clearing the Taliban in Kandahar and Helmand provinces. We know from counterinsurgency doctrine that we must now hold the areas that have been cleared.

I speak today on the need for expanding the Afghan National Army and Police. They must do the holding of those areas taken by our forces so that we can build a capable, accountable, and effective Afghan Government. The August 20 elections will be a crucial milestone in Afghanistan's democratic development, and the international community stands with the Afghan people as they exercise their freedom to cast votes at more than 7,000 polling stations.

Safeguarding the election is a test for the Afghan security forces, which are leading efforts to secure the polling stations per the plans of the Afghanistan Elections Commission. At the same time, the United States and other international partners will continue to support Afghan forces. We have increased troop levels this summer, in part, to help the Afghan National Army and Police prepare for the election.

As we send an additional 21,000 troops and trainers and hundreds of civilians into Afghanistan, we must do everything in our power to protect these brave men and women in a hostile environment. We must be effective and efficient in clearing and holding against insurgents. And we must ensure we have the necessary civilian resources to build a secure and stable environment, in which Afghans can sustain rule of law and promote good governance.

These goals are critical to our shared counterinsurgency mission. Success will not be easy or without a great cost or burden. It will continue to require patience, determination, and an enduring American commitment.

As GEN Stanley McChrystal affirmed when he assumed command of American and International Security Assistance Force, or ISAF, troops in Afghanistan, "the Afghan people are at the center of our mission. In reality, they are the mission. We must protect them from violence, whatever its nature." The Afghan people are at the heart of our operations, and the first principle of protecting the population in counterinsurgency is building a strong indigenous security force that can assume control and take the lead.

Our military, civilian, and political leadership agree that enhancing the ca-

pacity and capability of the Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police is key to an eventual U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan. Before we move in this direction, however, we must consider what additional resources are required to help the ANA and ANP become self-sufficient.

Current estimates indicate the Afghan Army is one fourth of the size of the Iraqi Army, where the ongoing insurgency now pales in comparison to Taliban-led violence in Afghanistan. This is woefully inadequate if we hope to meet Afghanistan's short-term and long-term security requirements. The same can be said for the Afghan police, which provides the essential services of border security, law enforcement, coordinating counternarcotics, and serving as a paramilitary force.

The Afghan National Army and Police must work in tandem on counterinsurgency—one cannot succeed without the other—with the army "clearing" the land of insurgents, and the police "holding" to ensure stability. Progress in "building" economic development and governance cannot be sustained until the security forces succeed in their mission.

Current plans to expand the Afghan National Army to 135,000 and the Afghan National Police to 80,000 by 2011 represent a positive step in the right direction but still fall short of the necessary requirements. These numbers are insufficient for the Afghans to independently maintain security and establish rule of law in the long-run, and therefore should be considered critical milestones, but not ceilings, for the training mission.

According to the Army/Marine Corps Counterinsurgency Manual drafted by General Petraeus in 2006, the requisite number of security forces should not be defined by the number of insurgents. Rather, the size of host nation security forces should be commensurate with the size of the population. This closely parallels the methodology used to calculate the adequate size for peace-keeping operations, which are determined by the number of inhabitants. Counterinsurgency doctrine, as delineated by General Petraeus, recommends a minimum target ratio of 20 counterinsurgents for every 1,000 residents.

According to this ratio, in order to secure Afghanistan—a country of more than 33 million—a minimum of 600,000 security forces are needed, which includes the army and police. Current targets for the ANA and ANP barely reach 40 percent of this minimum requirement. It is clear that these numbers should be increased, and this is why I support doubling the target number for the ANA from 135,000 to 250,000, and increasing the ANP from 80,000 to 150,000.

As Secretary Gates has outlined, we must better prepare to fight the wars we are in, and recognize that that irregular warfare is not just a short-term challenge. Rather, it is a long-term re-

ality that requires a realignment of both military strategy and spending. And as we continue to engage in counterinsurgency, we must recognize those elements of our strategy which are essential to our mission. Chief among them remains building the indigenous capacity of the host nation security forces.

It is in this regard that I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting an increase in the size of the Afghan national security forces. While this may require additional trainers, troops, and resources in the short run, it is the only way to ensure the long-run stability of Afghanistan.

#### WYOMING'S WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President. I wish today to talk about a special group of people who live and work with us, side by side in our hometowns across America. The terrible days of the Second World War produced an entire generation of men and women who answered the call to duty to defend freedom and defeat tyranny in far off lands across both oceans. They left their homes and families, endured great trials, and gave so much of themselves for so many of us in the most difficult of circumstances.

These brave men and women served in our Nation's darkest hour. And then they came back home. They went back to work, to school, bought homes, raised families, and continued to build our Nation. Today they are our friends and neighbors, our parents and grandparents, our fellow Americans. And we owe them such a tremendous debt of gratitude.

Mr. President, on August 15, 2009, the State of Wyoming will dedicate its World War II Memorial at the Wyoming Veterans Memorial Park in Cody, WY. And I am honored to be here on the floor of the Senate to personally give thanks to the many men and women and their families who made such great sacrifices on our behalf during the terrible days of World War II.

The memorial being dedicated and the ceremony itself required a major commitment on the part of those who worked to successfully complete the project. This includes veterans, their families, friends, admirers, and all of the people of Wyoming whose hard work and generous contributions made this memorial possible.

The Wyoming World War II Memorial is a fitting tribute to all those of the Greatest Generation who gave so much for our country. It is because of them that we all live our lives in freedom and are able to exercise the rights guaranteed to us in our Constitution every day. We are the grateful beneficiaries of their sacrifices.

My father was a veteran of World War II. He fought in the Battle of the Bulge. My wife Bobbi's father was in both World War II and Korea. My dad always told me that I should thank